TROY, KANSAS:

## Thursday, : : : : : March 2, 1876.

The Black Hills. The Black Hills fever is beginning to rage feat fully in this part of Kausas. In almost every community, parties are being talked up, preliminary to organizing for the expedition. Business will be abandoned, property sacrificed, and all manner of turns made to secure the money necessary to purchase outfits. As upon all public questions, the Chief has an opinion upon this one, and the present is a good time to express it.

We believe that the Black Hills are a humbug and a fraud. There may be gold there, but if so, it can be found in paying quantities only by the use of heavy caapital and expensive machinery, as in Colorado-as, in fact, in California and Nevada, and all other gold-producing countries. This excitement is got up and kept up by parties interested in leading outfitting points, or in other schemes of speculation by which they expect to get rich by plucking the dupes who flock to that region of desert and rock.

Better stay where you are, and work by th day; then you will have at least the wages of your labor to show for it. You will have your household goods, and perhaps be out of debt for the support of your families.

Better stay on your farms, and fight grasshoppers and chinch-bugs. You will at least come out with a little soft corn, and with a few runty shoats for a start. But the prospect is favorable for good crops. At the worst, you can but fail; but you will not have to go in debt and break up your business in order to procure a custly outfit to fail with.

If you stay here, work as hard, and endure as many privations as you will be compelled to out there, you can save more money and gather together more property than you can by going to the Black Hills, even if gold can be found in paying

But if you are bound to go, in spite of all advice and caution, remember that the Chief warned you in time.

When you reach the Promised Land, and find yourselves deceived, and the men who deceived you standing there grinning, and ready to go through you;

When you see the bones of your oxen, and horses, and mules, bleaching on the bleak, bar-

When the wagon, the tents, the cooking utensils, &c., for which you sold your stock and mortgaged your household goods, and borrowed money of your friends, cannot be disposed of at any price, and are given away for a poor meal's

When you pay your last dollar for a wormy cracker and a hollow potato, and are shivering and hungry;

When you give your overcoat, your last blanket, and your last whole shirt, for enough refuse provisions to last you until you can reach the nearest thoroughfare leading home;

When you are refused a place to sleep in an occasional ranch, and a ride in an occasional freight wagon, but are compelled to subsist on prairie-dogs and jack-rabbits, and sleep on the

When you are lonsy and dirty, haven't been shaved or had your hair cut for six months, the soles and toes of your boots out, your shirt (if you have any left) looking like a pot-rag, your breeches ragged, and the tail of your shirt stick ing out in the rear;

When, in this plight your weary limbs carry your dilapidated body once more to your home, to find your property squandered, your household goods and cooking-stove gone, and your family in debt for the necessaries of life during

Then, sit down and contemplate your condition, and remember that the Chief never gave you any encouragement to go off on that fools'

SCANDALOUS, IF TRUE.-If half that the Topeka Blade says about the prosecution of the frandulent bond business is true, (and the Rlade would hardly venture to make such bold assertions without good grounds,) the Attorney-General is disgracing the State as much as Lappin and Mowry did. We have already referred to some of the unfair and tyrannical acts of the Attorney-General, but the Blade charges jobbery and dishonesty. It says that Drought, of Wyanand Randolph have formed a ring to make the most out of the prosecution of the forgers. It relates the trickery relative to Mowry, of which which he refused to account for or turn over ed legal proceedings, did he give it up. Then he gave only \$600, and he and Randolph fixed up a due-bill for \$132.50 more of it, leaving \$17.50 uncharges; and if true, the officer implicated is disgracing the State.

The House of Representatives has killed all the bills appropriating money to carry on the Normal Schools at Emporia, Leavenworth, and Concordia. There are two great evils that have grown up out of these institutions. If withholding appropriations for a year or two will serve as a lesson to eradicate those evils, it will be a good thing. One is, that the schools have come to be simply high schools for the towns in which they are located, at the expense of the State; the other is, that these institutions have formed rings and combinations by means of which they have heretofore gobbled all they have asked for from the Treasury. But the biggest fraud of all is the Agricultural College, which should receive nothing, but which has been given a liberal appropriation. Those members who raised the issne of moving the Capital, would have done a | touch him; and that the Reform party in Kaumore sensible thing to move the abolition of some of the State money-gobbling institutions, and the immediate re-location of all the others at

Rascality seems to be the order of the day, at Topeka. A bill was passed creating the office of County Auditor for Leavenworth County, by which the officer was to be appointed by the District Court, and hold his office for two years; but when it came to be published, it was found that the Probate Judge had the appointing power, and the term was four years. The bill was tampered with after its passage, and it is said that a member of the Legislature did it. That it was tampered with, there can be no doubt, from the wording of it, which is, that "there shall be appointed by the Probate Court of the braced." As each County has its own Probate Court of the Judicial District? Clearly, District Court is what it originally was.

Babcock, the President's Private Secretary, on trial at St. Louis, on the whiskey conspiracy, has been acquitted by the jury, after a brief consultation. The Democratic papers said that the jury would hang, because Tainter, one of the jurymen, was a Radical, and was put there to hang it. What have they to say of the eleven Democratic jurymen who didn't hang? But the hardest slam will be on the New York San. It with opponents. But one who had to be overwill have to run its lie factory so hard, to account hauled for "irregularities" with the books of the for all the whys and wherefores, that other Lodge, would have but little regard for the rules branches of its business will be neglected.

#### Two Pictures to Look Upon.

As a specimen of "Christian" charity and con istency, we think the following articles are entitled to the first premium. They are both from one of the leading religious papers of America, the New York Observer, of February 17th, and appeared on the page entitled "Religious Department," in adjoining columns, almost as close ogether as we have placed them, for contrast. The first is a common challition of priestly malice, a labored effort to prove that Tom Paine was not only a drunkard, but that he was so filthy and repulsive that his attending physician could scarcely endure to be in his presence; and even his bones are slandered, after the flesh has long been rotted off of them. The other is an indignant protest against defaming the dead-in fact, it condemns reflections upon their memory, even if well founded. But this protest is called forth by a joke at the expense of a defunct preachernot a slander, but a simple joke, by one brother upon another. Read them, and preserve them,

as rare gems of Christianity :-TOM BAINE'S DRUNK- | DEFAMING THE DEAD

upon another. Read them, and preserve them, as rare gems of Christianity:

TOM BAINE'S DEUNK.

A writer in one of the daily papers said of Paine's shabits.

The stories of his drunk eness and licentioussess are the wicked invention of the clergy whose path he shad ared to cross-arcticing the adminishile cruelties of past ages upon those who differ from them, not became of want of will, but because of their strength is shorn.

The Rev. J. D. Wicklam, D. D., replies to this statement as follows:

The writer of more confidence of the statement as follows:

The writer of more confidence of the statement of a flow with the community of the statement of the statement of a flow of Paine was luring the Help of the statement of a farm, which, have in the property of a Tory during the Revolutionary War, had been presented to Paine by the State of New York for this particular service in add or the state of New York for the property of a Tory during the Revolutionary War, had been presented to Paine by the State of New York for the property of a Tory during the Revolutionary War, had been presented to Paine by the State of New York for the property of a Tory during the Revolutionary War, had been presented to Paine by the State of New York for the property of a Tory during the Revolutionary War, had been presented to Paine the property of a Tory during the Revolutionary War, had been presented to Paine by the State of New York for the property of a Tory during the Revolutionary War, had been presented to Paine by the State of New York for the property of a Tory during the Revolution of the Revolution of the Revolution of the Paine State of New York for the property of a Tory during the Revolution of the Revo

intercourse, preaching and teaching was with the best another person could be named of whom it would be more unjust to say, that his dignified manners ran hard ou bombast—barring the foolishness of the saying, for no two things are further apart. We believe that this

SENATOR BRIDGES .- The session of the Legislature is about closing, and all the other Senators having received notices in these columns, the Senator from Doniphan County deserves dotte, is not an officer of the law, but that he mention. Mr. Bridges has remained at his post, at work, from the first day of the session, without any holidays or leaves of absence. He has almost invariably been right, on all questions. we gave an account several weeks ago. It also The newspapers of Kansas owe him their thanks says, that when Drought arrested Lappin in Chi- for standing up for their rights and interests upcago, he took from him \$750 of his own money, on all occasions. He has ever taken the position that labor is entitled to its just reward. although Lappin's family were suffering for the But his efforts have especially been directed in want of it; and not until Mrs. Lappin commenc- the interest of farmers. He has introduced a number of bills for the benefit of the farming community, some of which have become laws; and every just measure for the same object, inaccounted for in any way. These are no slight | troduced by others, has received his earnest support. He has spent no time in useless talk; has not indulged in motions or speeches for buncombe; and has not wasted precious time in concocting measures of bogus reform, for the purpose of making political capital for himself. When the work of the Legislature comes to be reviewed, it will be found that no member stands ahead of Mr. Bridges for practical good sense industry, and usefulness.

The Paola Republican, one of the strongest Reform papers in the State, in its last issue, states three plain propositions: That the Demo eratic party has, in the last two months, proven itself to be under the thumb of the Southern Reb els, and it cannot support that party; that John R. Goodin was elected to Congress by distinctly claiming that he was not a Democrat, but a Reformer, but has shown himself to be one of the most pliant tools of the rebels, and it will not sas is scartered to the winds, and not enough is left of it to be called a party. It announces that it will hereafter be independent; but as it has pronounced against everything except the Republican party, there is the only place for it go. We said, last Fall, that there would be no Peole's party this year, but that Republican Reformers would have to choose between the Democratic and Republican parties. It is not hard to guess which they will choose, and Kansas will roll up her old Republican majority, with the

usual increase from recent emigration. The "Random Chunk" of the Atchison Patriot, gives us a lecture on Grammar, especially in the use of the word "gotten." Now, we said not a word about grammar, and could forgive the "Chunk" for flaring up, had he not thrust Judicial District in which such County is emface. However, the "Chunk" may not be aware Court, what is the sense in saying by the Probate of the fact, that "gotten" is an obsolete word, or fallen into disuse, and was a bungling word while it was in use. We believe this "Random Chunk" is the same chap who, a few years ago, read us a similar lecture for using the term "body

> The editor of the Wathens Reporter says that a number of Masons of that town have asked him to reply to N. B. Blanton's anti-Masonic communication in the Chief. Which is simply lie. Masons are forbidden to hold controversie or usages of the Order.

Magazine, for March, contains the second installment of George Eliot's new novel, "Daniel De-

story more popular in its cast. This number of Harper is exceedingly rich in "Simpson of Bussora," by James Payn; "Almost of Abigail Tempest," by Susan Archer Weiss.

this number will be Porte Crayon's inimitable lustrations, and J. T. Trowbridge's poem, "Aunt Hannah."

of recent disclosures in Gregorovius's biography. on "The Microscope," in a style especially fasci-

nating for young readers. Edwin P. Whipple concludes his centennial

paper on "American Literature." A very interesting characterization of the Par-England, and of the most remarkable preachers of that Church (Magee, Dean Stanley, Canon Liddon, Dean Gouldburn, and the late Bishop Wilberforce), is given by Charles D. Deshler, in connection with Mr. Arnold's recent work, "Our Bishops and Deans."

General T. M. Logan, of Richmond, gives very favorable view of the industrial future of the new South; and his instructive article is very happily supplemented by Mrs. Handy's thrilling description of "Confederate Makeshifts" during the late war.

The Editor's Easy Chair is in its pleasantes ein this month. Nothing could be more delightful than its musings over the musical concerts of by-gone days in New York. The Scientific Record, in Harper's, is the only complete monthy summary of scientific progress published. The Drawer this mouth is full of amusing facetime with two laughter-provoking illustrations.

Wide Arake for March is crowded with good things for us all. The two magazines, Wide Awake and St. Nicholas, have accomplished an excellent thing; they have brought us elder ones into close sympathy with the children, and made us boys and girls together. Everybody reads the children's magazines. Both the boys and girls have their own special story, "How Miss Chatty Earned a Living," by the editor, and "Lost in the Woods," a maple-sugar story, by J. H. Woodbury, for which Merrill has drawn a fine frontispiece, a capital picture of a busy sugar-camp. The geography class get a paper "About Maps," full of curious facts, and most entertainingly written. Ella Rodman Church gives an interesting account of "Life Among the Oiibbeways," and Emma Burt has a fanciful story, with a fanciful picture, concerning "The Old Elm of Boston." The editor's serial, "The Cooking Club," has deepened into a bit of intense story, and the other serial, "Young Rick," by Miss Eastman, is full of adventure. There is "Work for Little Fingers," by Daisy Eyebright. There is also another piece of Work for Little Fingers proposed in "Centennial Trees,"-a proposition that each boy and girl shall celebrate the centennial year by planting a tree. It is a good idea, and ought to be carried out. There are large-print stories for the little ones, music, puzzles, rides on the Magic Carpet, and poems by Holme Maxwell, L. G. Warner, Mary E. Atkinson, and others. Only \$2.00 per annum. D. Lothrop & Co.,

LA CREME DE LA CREME.-No. 27 of this fine magazine of Piano Music for advanced players is just received. The music of this number comprises the following pieces: "Tete-a-tete," an Idylle, by Alexandre Dreyschock; "Confidence," Thus Ordained," a Mendelssohn-Bartholdy Fantasie, by Gustave Lange; "Au Bord de la Fontaine," a Reverie, by A. Goria; and "Alpine Glow," an Idylle, by Theodor Oesten. This music, in sheet form, is worth \$2. The magazine is published in monthly parts, and each part contains not less than the above quantity of music. The price is only \$4 a year, or 50 cents per num-

> No FAVORITISM!-We like fair play; and we demand to know why the papers, in publishing the congratulatory telegrams sent to Babcock, upon his acquittal, omit the one sent by us. He certainly could not have overlooked it, in compiling them for the Associated Press. We have special reasons for desiring it to be published, and it shall be, if we have to do it ourself.

ber. Published by J. L. Peters, 843 Broadway,

TROT. KANSAS. Feb. 24, 1876.

DEAR BARFAUCET:—The Chief congratulates you. Tree
the jury and hug your wife for me. God bless you. It
reported that Schenck has resigned. Have always had
desire to spend a year or two in England.

CHIEF.

There is some good yet left in the Kansa Liberal Reform party," if it is only their ability to get off a good thing occasionally. The Dem ocratic and Reform State Central Committees met at Topeka, the other day. The Democrats in vited the Reformers to unite and co-operate with them, which the Reformers declined, upon the ground that the Democrats have no well defined policy upon which to invite co-operation.

We have received from Bristol, Tennes proposition to advertise a picture cutitled "The Lost Cause," and take our pay in the picture We have no use for the "Lost Cause," in any shape or form. The Wathena Reporter is running that branch of the business in this County, and has plenty of room to advertise it.

The Topeka Blade has a new power press has been enlarged a column to the page, and is printed on larger type than heretofore. The Blade is a sprightly paper, but there is one thing about it that hurts our feelings: it is too fond of publishing articles which are susceptible of a smutty construction.

A fire in Atchison, Monday morning, de stroyed the old Price Block, the first large brick block ever erected in Atchison. But as it was occupied principally by brothels and saloous, we guess the fire was the right thing in the right place. Liquid and the other sort of fire dispensed there, could be cleaned out only by fire.

Another Catholic Priest, in New York, has threatened his flock that they will be damned to hell if they go to the Hipprdrome and hear Moody and Sankey. Moody and Sankey tell them they will be damned to hell if they don't. The flock say they'll be damned to hell if they know what to

17 James Parton married "Fanny Fera," who died several years ago, and he has now married her daughter, Miss Eldredge. We regret to have to say that Miss Eldredge has no daughter, and that if she dies, Parton will be compelled to go among strangers for number three. IF It is not unlikely that Senator Parkinson

the noisiest "Reformer" in the State Senate, will be subjected to a "smelling committee," before the session closes, originating in a report that he made, the other day. Daniel McFarland, whose home was brokes up by the notorious Albert D. Richardson, as-

rested at 8t. Louis, a few days ago, in a state of beautly intoxication. Fifteen inches of snow at Lincoln, Nebras ka, on Tuesday night.

siated by Beecher, Frothingham, et al., was ar-

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, MARCH, 1876 .- Harper's MORE OF IT .- Scarcely a day passes, but some new development eaks out, exposing the rascally transactions of the jack-leg gambler who ronda." The second book is entitled "Meeting lately occupied the position of Secretary of State Streams." The movement is much more rapid of Kansas. The newspapers of the State have than in most of George Eliot's novels, and the lately been grambling because the Legislature attempted to reduce their pay one-half for publishing the Constitutional Amendments. It iction. Besides the serial stories by George El- seems, now, that the fight was occasioned, not iot and Julian Hawthorne, there are five short by anything wrong or exerbitant in the chargstories: "Number 13,"by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; es, but because of a gonge and swindle in the publication of a former amendment. They jumptoo Late," by Charles De Kay; "Wanted-A ed at the conclusion that these bills were upon the Soul," by Mrs. Frank M'Carthy; and "The Crime same principle, and that it would be safe to cut them down one-half. The Senate put the figures The last of these is founded on a tradition re- back to full price, and the House concurred, by specting General Washington, and is illustrated. a large majority. Upon the motion to concur, The most popular of the illustrated articles in a debate sprung up, when the former amendment was referred to. That amendment was publishessay on "The Baby," with twenty humorous il- ed in daily as well as weekly papers, and the bill amounted to \$418 for each daily. The Atchison Daily Globe had published it a few insertions A more serious subject-"Lucretia Borgia"-is and then suspended; but it was shown that a treated by Prof. Crane, of Cornell, in the light bill was allowed for the full \$418, for publishing the amendment in the Globe for the entire three Prof. Samuel Lockwood contributes an article months. This brought out the statement from a member, that the Globe Company sent in a bill of only \$30, and received only that amount, but that the bill was maipulated by Secretary of State, and increased to the same price as the other dailies received. Here, then, was an account ties (High, Low, and Broad) of the Church of of \$388 forged by the Secretary of State, who doubtless pocketed that amount of money. And for his stealings, the publishers of Kausas must

> er will be known how the State was bled by him. The Republican State Convention of Indiana, last week, nominated Godlow S. Orth for Governor, and declared for Senator Morton for President. The Convention also resolved in favor of the repeal of the specie resumption act, and in favor of greenbacks.

To Sol. Miller don't like the idea of G. W. Glick and Sam. Wood, "both opponents of the Republican party," to run the legislative machine.—Atchion Patriot. Right, again. Sol. Miller "do not" like the 'idea" of those chaps "to run the machine."

The editor of the Hiawatha Dispatch, commenting upon a wedding, says that the bride is his niece, or was. The question now arises, has her marriage changed her relationship to him? Upon the acquittal of Babcock, a New

York woman telegraphed him: "A thousand con-gratulations. My husband is away." Yes, but he may be back before Babcock can got there. The Democratic National Convention has en called to meet on Thursday, June 27th, at

St. Louis. All that talk about whiskey in St. Louis could not fail to bring forth fruits. One W. J. Florence telegraphs Babcock Three cheers. I knew it. I felt it." So did Babcock, if his explanation of the "Sylph" tele-

Franklin Whetts, of Alleghany, Pennsylvania, is one hundred years old. A few brief mouths, at most, Death comes along, and Whett's

grams indicate anything.

#### XANTIPPE.

It seems that the memory of this woman, like that of her renowned husband, is likely to be kept alive to the end of time. She is said to have possessed a very irritable temper, and he name has become a synonym of "vixen," or "scold." It is more than possible, however, that the judgment passed upon her by mankind has been too severe. A more charitable disposition would undoubtedly have discovered in her many good qualities, and have attributed her failings more to physical infirmities than to moral obli-quity. The party most intimately acquainted with her, and therefore best able to form a correct opinion, gives her credit for many domestic virtues. It is now well known that many of the diseases to which women are subject, have a di-rect tendency to make them irritable, prevish, cross, morose, unreasonable, so that they chafe and fret over all those little ills and annoyances that a rerson in health would bear with commothat a person in health would bear with compo-It is fair to infer that most of the tan trums of Xantippe were due to these causes alone; and could Socrates, as he returned from have stopped at Pestle & Mortar's Drug Store and carried home a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now and then, no doubt he ite Prescription, now and then, no doubt he might have evaded many a "curtain lecture," al-layed many, a "domestic broil," made it much pleasanter for the children, and more enjoyable for himself, and rescued his wife's name from the unenviable, world-wide, and eternal notoricty it has attained. Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their famrelief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remody. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the numest value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation, or ul-ceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the re-sult of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all descripts

by all druggists. JAMES G. BLAINE. - The Washington correspon dent of the Chicago Tribune "pen pictures"

Blaine as follows:

"He looks surcharged with tremendous nervous energy, so irresistibly impelling him that the steam brakes couldn't slow him down to 300 revolutions per minute. When there is nothing to work it off, it seems to effervesce in boyish exuberance of spirits; or he darts hither and thither across the hall, up and down the aisles, or through the lobby, with incessant activity. His habitual air is that of a man intent upon overtaking to-morrow, and driving ahead with such tremendous speed that nobody would be surprised if he did it. Physically he is a splen-did type of manhood; of commanding stature; straight as a Maine pine; broad-shouldered, and of stalwart, muscular frame; a trifle stout, but with a quick step as a boy's and avery many with a quick step as a boy's and every move-ment as free and supple as that of a trained ath-lete. He has a full, high forehead; large, keen, observant eyes; nose slightly aquiline, and of the sort that adds to the look of push-aheaditiveness that is printed on his every feature. His short-cropped beard, which half conceals his lower face, gives him an air of military precision. In speech he is rapid, but distinct in utterance, clear-cut in expression; makes no apparent attempt at rhetorical graces, but is forcible, pungent, and at times stirringly eloquent, while always terse, and pointed, and marvelously onick at reasons. onsly quick at repartee; and, when most intense, is most master of himself, and thoroughly self-poised. He does not seek occasion to speak; but, as often as he takes the floor, letter-writing and conversation cease, and everybody listens; for it is expected he will say something; which expectation has thus far been very far from disppointment at this session."

Take Mr. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, for Take Mr. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, for example, and he is by long odds the best type of the Bourbon members of the House. Mr. Tucker is a gifted, loyal, eloquent Virginian of the bluest blood; he has much of the learning of the schools, and all of that which emanates from the school of States rights, and yet Mr. Tucker is palpably no more educated by events than if he had passed the last fifteen years in a sleep as profound as that of Epimenides. A more stupeudous anachronism than Mr. Tucker's argument could not be conceived. It suggested to me the famous irony of Gen. Early in ers argument could not be conceived. It sug-gested to me the famous irouy of Gen. Early in the midst of the ront of his army in the Sheuan-doah Valley. Riding up to the side of Breckin-ridge, who was dejected and silent, Early said, "Well, Breckinridge, what do you think of the rights of the South in the Territories now?"—Wash-

BETTER WITHOUT HIM .- Mr. Morrison has not damaged the cause of the Confederate party in the Northern States by accepting the resigna-tion of the father of John Wilkes Booth Hambleton. It is now asserted, and apparently upon good authority, that this same Hambleton pere was the man who prepared the famous "black list" of northern "Abolition" merchants not to deal with them. The person who makes this statement is a promint New York merchant who was himself on the "black list," and lost all his southern trade in asserting or the list. who was nimeer on the "blace net, and lost all his acuthern trade in consequence of his be-ing advertised as an anti-slavery man. Ham-bleton appears to be a bad egg. The Confeds are better without him.—Chicago Times.

When Hill, of Georgia, was delivering his de-fense of Jeff. Davis and Andersonville, Piper, a Democratic member from California, groaned, "By the old Harry, I give it up. We shall elect no President in 1876."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Written for the Chief.) EVENING IN HAWAII.

Only now, the sun in splendor Sank into a tinted sea; Earth and sky alike were golden, Ev'ry bud and flower and tree

Day and night together blending. Existence but delicious languer Dreaming, "'tween the sun and moon

Softly now the breezes whisper, With a breath of balm and healing: On my brow, with mildest touches,

Is the mellow moonlight stealing. Naught to break the dreamy stillnes Of the vast and slumb'ring sea, But the drowsy surges distant,

Murm'ring low, a melody. Who'd forego this sweet enchantment They who once its joys have tasted. E'er in this Elysium dwell. •

THOMAS W. HEATLET.

# PEN SKETCHES OF THE KANSAS

February 22, 1876.

EDITOR CHIEF :- Now for the last, though perhaps not the least, sketch of this honorable body. The time has come when, if I do not do justice to those of the Senate whose names have not appeared in your valuable paper. I should give them that notice which time and space

The first gentleman, therefore, whose name deserve mention, is Hon. Charles Robinson, Senator from Douglas County, Gov. Robinson was born in Harwich, Worcesbear the blame. We have repeatedly insisted ter County, Massachusetts, July 21, 1818; is fifty-sever that Smallwood's administration should be thoryears old; graduated at the Medical College at Pittsfield, oughly ventilated, by a committee not packed to Mass., in 1843; practiced medicine in the East until 1849 He then removed to California, where he remained until suppress the facts; and until this is done, it nev-1851; then again lived East, and practiced his profession until 1854; in June, 1854, removed to Kansas. The Govern or received his education at Amherst College, I think. His history in Kansas is well-known. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention; has served his District in the House of Representatives; has been Gov-ernor of the State, and has held many other positions of nor and trust. He was connected with the Free Stat party, through the darkest days of the struggle for human liberty, and by word and deed rendered valuable services to the cause. He is at present affiliating, I believe, with the Reform party, but yet I cannot for a mo ment regard him as a Democrat. He is one of the most seful, as well as infinential, members of the Senate, and I really think the Republican party is the better by having such men in the Senate, to hold a check upon any bold political adventurers, who may be lucky enough to find their way here. He is liberal in religious views, yet a firm advocate of genuine morality, as you know, by his having been a regular reader of the Kansas Chief, (a kind of Kansas Bible to him,) for lo! these many years.

Hon. William Sims, Senator from Shawnee County, is a native of Ohio; is forty-four years old; has been in Kansas four years; is a farmer by occupation, and a promi-nent member of the State Grange; a Republicau; liberal in religion; Chairman of the Committee on Fees and Sal-aries, and holds positions on other committees; worked hard last session, as well as the present one, for a reduction of the salaries and fees of County officers. He served in the 32d Obio Infantry, and the 9th Obio Cavalry. He has held civil positions in Ohlo, and has been an active nember of the Senate, the two sessions he has been a mber. Rather a quiet man, yet makes a good speech. and when he talks, commands the respect of the Senate. He is a good man, and fully an average or the body in point of ability.

Hon. John S. Hopkins, Senator from Jackson County, i a native of Pennsylvania; is forty years old; has been in Cansas eight years ; is an attorney of good ability; is a Republican; in religion, Independent; served in the 109th New York Infantry; is Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, a member of the Judiciary, and other umittees, is a good speaker, and a hard worker. He tas, in the two sassions, inroduced a number of imortant bills, and by his untiring efforts, has witne rictory in seeing them become laws. He is clear in his ideas, logical and forcible in his speeches, and always dies game," and meets bis defeats (in the classical language of the corpulent Senator from your County) "like a lit nan." His name is prominently used in connection with

the office of Attorney General upon the Republican tick Senator J. H. Chrichton, of Labette County, is a nativ Scotland; thirty-two years old; came to Kansas in 1868. He is a graduate of Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana : also a graduate of the Law Department at Ann Arbor, Michigan. His father removed to this country twenty-eight years ago, and settled in Northern Indiana. Senator Chrichton is a Republican; attends the Presby terian Church, as almost all Scotchmen do. He has bui up a fine practice, and has accumulated a considerable a leading part in the discussions of the Senate, and is among the foremost men of that body; clear in ideas, well ted on matters of general leg his measures are generally successful; fond of politica debute, often crossing awards with the ablest Reformers, be seldom leaves the field without a victory. He is the President pro tem. of the Senate, and by long service has come an able purliamentarian. He is Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Taxation ; is a member of the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and other leading committees He never loses sight of the interests of his District and as a strong candidate for Congress from his District. He is possessed of that quality knows as "eternal get-up-andis possessed of that quality known get," and finally is bound to win.

Hon, D. M. Davis, of Crawford County, is a native New York; forty-six years old; has lived in Kansas eight years : a farmer and horticulturist; a Retorm Republica ever will. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and as nan, one of the very best in the Senate; never bores the Senate with long speeches; clear in views, practical as legislator, and has a host of personal friends, who are al ways ready to help him, when he needs votes for any easure of local importance. He is Chairman of the Cor mittee on Mines and Mining, and holds positions on sev eral other committees.

successor to Senator Peters, is a native of Ohio; lived in Kansas ten years; is forty-three years old; farmer by oc cupation; served in the army four years, in the 6th Mic to the Christian Church; was a member of the House in 1871; also a member last session, and at that time was Chairman of the House Committee on Fees and Salaries He is Chairman of the Militia Coumittee; is also a member of the Judiciary and other important Committees Steve Wood is a brother of Sam., but quite a different kine f "hair-pin." Steve doesn't take much stock in Reformers while the "other Wood" is counted the leading Reforms

Hon, Walter L. Simons, Sepator from Neosho County s a native of Ohio; is thirty-seven years old; has been in n Kansas five years; has been a member of the Kansa enate four years; was County Attorney four years i Okio; has been Mayor of his town, and held other posieral in his religious views, and a moral man in the strict est sense; by profession an attorney, and one of the best in the southern part of the State. He is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; a desperate worker; well posted, and always gives an intelligent reason for his vote. Senator Simous is a good speaker—perhaps as good as there is in the Senate—choice in language, precise in gesture, with a clear-toned voice, that inspires the confidence of bers of the Senate; is able in debate, and a good parlia pentarian. The friends of Senator Simons will press his claims as a suitable candidate for Congress on the Repulican ticket, in the Second District. If they succeed, the State would undoubtedly have an able member, and the Republican party one of its best men properly appreciated And now a farewell word for my old friend, Captain Brandley, our excellent Journal Clerk. Thus far, in two essions, he has not made a mistoke. What more can I

FROM "SAM. WOOD'S LEGISLATURE." TOPEKA, KANSAS, Peb. 99, 1876. DEAR CHIEF:—Again we assume the pleasant task of giving you a few items from the Capital. Sam. Wood's Legislature is still in session, and as far as we are able to

find out, with very slow progress.

Last week a bill came up in the Senate, in regard to taking the advertisement of estrays from the Kansas Farmer, and giving it to the County papers in those Counties in which estrays are held, and fixing the price of such notice at fifty cents for the printer. We do not know how this bill would suit the press of the State of Kansas But the bill has not passed the House yet, and we think there is no hope of it passing that body. Another bill of vast importance came up, the other day.

buys or sells a glass of liquor, or plays a game of cards, each of such party is subject to a fine of \$100; and further, if the proprietor of a saloon allows any party to play cards in his bone, he is also subject to a fine of the same amount. This bill has passed only one of the Houses, and in this connection, you can readily observe how the thing is run, this Winter. One man that we know of. made the remark that he just voted for the latter bill for fug, as he did not think it would carry, anyhow. But, Mr. Editor, are these the kind of men t beautiful State? It has been said, and truly said, that the Legislature, this session, is composed of better talent and better men than any session beretofore, but that they are controlled, mostly, by such men as Sam. Wood, and others similar to him. It now has a reputation that any man, takes privately, would not wish attached to him.

We will forbear any more in this missive in regard to olitics and corruption.

Last Monday, while we were very busily engaged in

the office, we suddenly heard the Fort Hayes Fifth Cav-alry Silver Cornet Band playing "Sumner's Dead March." The music discoursed was so fine, that before we were aware of what we were doing, we found ourself with our head out of the window. Then we saw the procession coming down Kansas Avenue, headed by the above named hand, followed by the members of the L O. O. F. fraternity; next, the city hearse; and finally, the arriage with the relatives—the hearse bearing the body of a Mr. Kimball (we think that was his name) to the Kansas Pacific depot. Mr. Kimball was an invalid; he had been out in the mountains, around Denver, for his health, and thought be had fully recovered, and returning as far as our city, thought he would stay here for a short time; and sure enough, his stay was short, and in a day or two after his arrival, his wife was telegraphed to in Chicago, that her husband was dying. She acted as cording to the summous, and started immediately for this place, reaching her destination just in time to see him alive. The procession started from the State House, and down Kassas Avenue to the Kansas Pacific depot.

The scepe was a sad and impressive one. The German Turnversin Society, of this place, gave masked ball, the evening of the 22d, in honor of George Washington. We are informed it was a very pleasant affair, indeed.

We are informed the Legislature will adjourn sine die We are informed the Lagonaute to ally Yours, about the 1st proximo. Alphabetically Yours, CLIOSOPHIC.

### THOUGHTS ON RELIGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHILF :- Quite a number of con erts have been made at the recent meetings in our city, and probably a good many more have been led to think and to resolve to henceforth live more rational and useful

lives. I hope they may do so.

Any system of religion or code of ethics is good, so far as it makes a man better-that is, so far as it makes him more honest, wore reliable, more kind, more peaceable more sober, more industrious, and more intelligent than he would have been without it. Of the one thousand dif ferent religious and forms of worship in the world, I say give them all a fair and equal chance. None of them are without some good, more of them without some fault. They are each suited to the intellectual capacity or menpeculiarity of the persons who profess them. Nothing s more true than that an undeveloped man can approciate only an undeveloped religion. If he is deficient in logic or reason, his religion must be wanting in that re

We find men who appear intelligent enough in every thing except religion. On this point they are as illogical and unreasoning as children six years of age. Print it in their creeds that two and two make five, and they swallow it without ever thinking whether it be so or not I cannot but regard it a crime against the Infinite, for one believe a thing without evidence—for one to stifte on and suppress the promptings of reason, and force the mind to accept what reason would reject. Reason is the gift of the Infinite and what right have we to main or violate it, or prostitute it to other than untural uses! Un questionably, it was given to light our feet and guide u right in the dubious pathway of life; to steer us out o such perplexities as arise as when the priest says, "You'll damned if you don't." It stands as the faithful sentine at the outer gate, to guard the door against improper is trasion. It examines, investigates—admits the true and rejects t be false. Yet many thrust Reason from this post f honor, and put Superstition there instead, who admits the spurious and rejects the genuine. But reason should not be cold and speculative, but warmed and vitalized by love, the two working in perfect union; reason giving the direction, love the torce—reason guiding the craft, love working the oar. I do not know which is the most deplorable- a religion of reason without love, or a religion of love without reason. Reason alone is cold—love alone s blind. The trouble with most religious of earth would seem to be, that they so very generally decry and igno-

As regards the dominant religion of our own conhe three-cornered commulrum of the Trinity, right at the breshold, was always a deadener to me. Many times in arly life have I tried as faithfully to wallow it, as ever person tried to swallow a dose of oil. How three perna could be one person and one person could be three, nd how the son could be as old as the father and older ban his mother, &c., &c., was beyond my ability at gressing. And yet the Trinity and the Deityship of Christ stitute the corner-stone of the Christian religion. But I venture the assertion that one-half of Christendom toonest convictions. Also the question arises, how Jonah ould live three days in the whale's belly, and come out all right; how Moses could write a history of his life, death, now Joshua made the sun stand still for him to butches his enemies; how Moses could issue his memorable order for the butchery of 32,000 children, and women who had nown men, and the saving the virgins for defilement by is brutal soldiers, and yet be regarded as one-quarter as decent as Quantrell; how a large number of people who had lain in their graves for conturies could come out all at once, and go around and converse with folks, and not a soul or a historian know or say anything about it, except Matthew . how Auron turned his roll late. Moses made his rod sprout, bud, blossom, and grow ripe omegranates in one night; how Aaron turned every rop of water in the whole land of Egypt into blood; how Balaam's ass and the scrpent of Eden sequired the faculty of speech; how they took a rib out of Adam and made a voman out of it; how a furnace so hot as to kill bet sons who even ventured near it, could permit other persons to walk around in it for a long time, and never scorch their garments; how Mrs. Lot could be turned in-to a pillar of salt; how the walls of Jericho could be shaken down by the blowing of a ram's horn; how Mose got his tables of stone, and Jo Smith his plates of copper and so on, with a thousand other stories quite as impossi-ble. I never could understand how the act of believing an improbable story could by anybody be considered an act of rightconaness. Relief is a matter of evidence. If a man tells me that he once swallowed a meeting-house, two trains of cars, and a coap-factory, I should feel just as much in duty bound to believe it, as to believe that Joshua stopped the earth in its revolution. One is just as supossible as the other. Scripture has it, though that

Joshua stopped the sun. If that is so, he evidently forgot to start it again.

Now, Mr. Editor, do not accuse me of seeking to unse tle any one's faith in the Influite, in goodness, in truth, in love, in justice, in right, or in anything else that will make a man or woman better. I would strengthen their faith, if possible, in all these things. I would persuade them to believe what is true, and disbelieve what is false. Does it make anybody better to believe in three or four Gods, instead of one! Does it make a person any better to believe in an endless hell, and in a devil or an evi deity who, according to the standard authorities, was uncreated, is configreent, and unlimited in power, being the fourth God of the Christian catechism? Does it make a man any better to believe that he may "run up a bill with the Devil all his life, and then sneak out when pay: of sensual grossness, violence and crime, and then, by some hocus poens, be transformed into an augel of light, and escape the penalty of his wrong doing ! I think not believe in salvation. But it is a salvation from sin. from ignorance, and from error, and not a salvation fro

The sum total of true religion is simply to me soon and to DO GOOD. The best preparation for the next world, (if there is one, and I hope and believe there is,) is to do what we can to elevate and benefit ourselves and our race And men, in turn, may work to make the Church betterwhether it be the Christian Church, the Mohammeds: Church, or any other church. Organizations having fo their aim the promotion of men's moral or spiritual good, are very desirable institutions, but thay ought to be more progressive than they are, and be a help indrance to the wheels of progress. Let the superstitions, legends, fictions, frauds, mythology, imagery, devil-try, delusions, and wonders of the dead past be forgotten. and only the good be remembered. Save the wheat, but

When will ministers cease to berate Infidela to their incapacity for self-government, to claim Washington as a Christian, and ours as a Christian Gove founders of our Government were mostly Infidels, in-cluding Washington, Paine, Franklin, Jefferson, and others, who believed in but one God, and, in at least a nega-tive sense, this is an Infidel Government, for it neither believes or disbelieves in revelation, and has no religion or religious predilections whatever. We owe to Infidelity all that we enjoy of civil and mental liberty to-day. Let either wing of the Christian Church get control of our Government, and somer or later, it would butcher the

> (For the Chief.) · Usury, Perjury, and Dirt.

Rev. J. B. Hammond, of Ashtabula, Ohio, sent Rev. John D. Knox of Topeka, some money to loan, several years ago, and the Rev. Knox loaned \$1,200 of it to Rev. Isaac Morford, of Jefferson County, at 25 per cent interest, taking a mortgage on his farm. Every year Morford could send Kuox a draft for \$300, and Knox would endorse on the note thus :- Interest paid on the within note for 1871," &c., thus covering up all tracks, as he supposed, of inlawful usury. Lately they foreclosed on Morford, who immed his contract, and went into Court and pleaded usury on them. Knex testified, under eath, that he had not collected usury, whereupon Morford's attorney produced the original drafts, and showed by amounts and dates corresponding to endersements, &c., that there was no mistake about it. Under instructions from Judge Morno mistake about it. Under matrictions from songe mor-ton, the jury applied all these payments upon the princi-pal, which reduced the judgment claimed from about \$1,500 to almost nothing. All these preachers belong to the same church, so it is all in the family. As we have often said before, we do not think preachers are a whit worse than other men. Other men loan at usury, and

The New York Tribune, referring to Cassins M. Clay sending around letters asking favorable consideration of his claims to be the nominee of the Democratic party for Vice-President, says that cases have occurred in which he has sent these letters to persons whom he never had the remotest acquaintance with, direct or indirect and whose addresses, even, he secured from old directories.

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# Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors and others in terested in the Estate of George Jessue, deceased, that I will make final settlement of said Estate, with the Probate Court of Doniphan County, Kansa, on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1856, at 9 o check. A. M., of said day, M. A. JESSE E. Administrator. Pr's fee, 8J.

Notice of Commencement of Suit. by Publication. In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the

J. G. Sparks, Plaintiff. James H. Fish, Defendant. James H. Fish, Defendant.

You are hereby notified that you have been sued by J. G. Sparks, the plaintiff in this action, and must an swer the petition filed by him on or before the 15th day of April 1870, or it will be taken as true, and judgment rendered against you, the nature of which will be as herein after stated. On or about July 24th, 1862, you sold to Samuel Warren the south west quarter of section thirty-two, township two, range twenty, in Doniphan County, Kansas, and in making the deed, by mistake it was written section "thirty: "afterwards, Warren deeded this land to Alexander Swin, and Swin and his wife desied it to the plaintiff. The nature of the judgment will be, to correct this deed from you to Warren, so that in the place of section thirty, it shall read section thirty-two, and to

W. D. White Plaintiff's Attorney. Pr's fee, \$8.

Notice of Commencement of Suit, by Publication. rict Court of the Second Judicial District of the Kansas, sitting within and for Doniphan County.

William L. Challiss. ) Plaintiff. D. M. Smith, William M. Ayres, & John McNemee, Defendants.

John McNemee, J Defendants.

10 D. M. SMITH, one of the above named Defendants:

You are hereby notified, that you have been sued by William I. Challiss, the above named plaintiff, in the above entitled setting the state of th above entitled action, and you must answer the petition filed by him on or before the 13th day of April, 1876, or it will be taken as true, and indigment rendered against you for the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, with for the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of Euclev per cent. from the 19th day of August, 1871, and costs of suit, on two prountssory notes darted on that day, one for \$100, and the other for \$125, due one year from date, interest at 12 per cent, signed by yourself, W. M. Ayres, and John McNemee.

W. W. GUTHELE,

And W. D. WEBB.

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Feb. 10, 1676, 4f.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Notice by Publication. a the District Court, of the Second Judicial Dist the State of Kansas, sitting in and for the Cou Doninhan William Weiler.

NOTICE.

NOTICE

AMUEL F. WELLER, Joseph A. Weller, Mary E. Weller, George M. Weller, Charles R. Weller, John W. Weller, George M. Weller, Charles R. Weller, John W. Weller, Sarah A. Weller, Alcinsa L. Weller, James L. Brask, James H. Trampton, and Jessee E. Hatcher Tou, and ench of you, will take nutice, that you have been used by William Weller, in this, the above-entitled action, in the bistrict Court of Douiphan County, Kansas; that he filed his petition in said action in said Court, on the tild day of February, 1876; and that you must answer said petition on or before the 24th day of March, 1876, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered in said action against you, for the parlition of the following described lands, situate in Douiphan County, Kansas, to wit: The south-word quarter of section thirty, [20] in Township four, [4] of range eighteen, [19]; and also of the following described lands, situate in Brown twenty-fire, [25] in Township four, [4] of range eighteen, [25] in Township four, [4] of range eighteen, [26] in Township four, [4] of range eighteen, east of William Weller, the plaintiff being the undivided one-thirty sixth [1-38th] part of said lands, be set apart to him or her in severalty; that the interest of well-made, then that said lands shall be sold, and the proceeds brought into Court, and apportioned among the parties.